## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Change in the Programme in Regard to Fort Sumter.

THE EVACUATION TO BE CONDITIONAL.

Commissioners from Texas Sent to New Mexico, Arizona, Senora and Chiahuahua.

The Object of Their Mission and Plan of Operations.

THE BATRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER TO BE CONDITIONAL.

Washinston, March 24, 1861.

There has been some change in the programme about Fert Sumter since Col. Lamon left. I am inclined to believe that the evacuation is to be conditional. That is, that Cel. Lamon is authorized to examine the provisions now in that fort, and if he is satisfied that there is not a sufficient supply to sustain the troops new in the for then to deliver the President's orders to Major Anderson I have no official authority for this declaration, circumstantial evidence leads to such conclusion.

COMMISSIONERS FROM TEXAS IN NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, SONORA AND CHI-

ence has just been received here and it was laid efore the administration that commissioners are once before the administration that commissioners are w in New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora and Chihushua, spatched hence by the independent State of Texas to afer with the people in those Territories in relation to a present political crisis, and to invite their co-operafor this object. The commission ople in those Territories:—" Eve every appeal hitherto made in behalf perity of our once glorious country seems to have inadequate to the task of crushing out the black m of the North, and the current of secession, h, cannot be turned to its fountain. Irrecon-as the thought may be to the American patriot, a fact is palpable that the bonds of our Union are The beacon light of hope, which a few days led up in the heart of every lover of his country, flickers dimly in the socket, and apparently rthly power can avert the dissolution of the slave on-slave States of the Union. It must be determined her you will longer, feeding upon hope, live in hy, or forget a government by whom you have been ded, even turning a deaf ear to your supplications, ose door you can justly lay the lives and for-

be matter seems to be well received. The Commis-sers are invited to attend a convention, convened to

the administration clearly see in the movings of the South towards the fertile p

## THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Washington, March 24, 1861. he Cabinet session of yesterday was protracted until a hour last night. What determination, if any, they has not transpired. It is more than prob

The question of an extra season was before them, and gentleman who has the run of the kitchen at the White case stated to-day that he did not see how the adminis-

Floure stated to day that he did not see how the administration could get along without an extra seasion. He received his impression undoubtedly from the President. Several members of the Cabinet are known to favor an early assembling of Congress. There are others who fear to take such a step, lest it may, as in former administrations, be the precursor of speedy downfall.

There is a rapidly growing sentiment here among conservative men favorable to the adoption of the constitution of the Confederate States. They regard that instrument as a great improvement upon the old one, and what is more important, they desert that by its adoption the Union is again restored and peace and fraternal feeling between the sections is revocably camented.

WARRINGTON, March 24, 1861.

There is a bitter struggle going on in the republican ranks over the nomination of the Commissioner of Patents. The President sent to the Senate the name of Bolloway, of Indiana. It was referred to the Committee

Bollowsy, of Indiana. It was referred to the Committee on Patents, and has been hung up there for ten days. Notwithstanding the exertions of enemies of Holloway, it was reported back to the Senate with the recommendation that he be confirmed. The fight will now come off in the executive session of the Senate.

There are two gentlemen nominated to the Senate by the President, who will have hard work to pass the ordeal—Mr. Crosby, Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, and Mr. Dryer, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. Both these nominations are bitterly opposed by enators on the ground of unitiness. It appears that the President has determined to inquire into the fluxess and moral character of the appointments from New York. This aboutcoment has caused great consternation himong some of the applicants, and quite a number have withdrawn their papers. This will relieve the President somowhat. It has been openly charged, within the last forty-eight hours, that Schurz, in the desperatzens of his efforts to have

It has been openly charged, within the last forty eight hours, that Schurs, in the desporateness of his efforts to scoure a diplomatic place at the public crib, has been guitty of the folly and recklessess of running his machine on false presences. He has made statements, both on the street find in places of public recert, in reference to the President and the Secretary of State, that, after proper investigation, are pronounced wholly destitute of truth by intimate friends of the administration. He estated that a carte blanche had been given to him of the Portuguess and all the South American Missions by the Portuguese and all the South American Missions by both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. He furthermore the Portuguese and all the South American Missions by both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. He furthermore claimed that an immediate nomination was promised to him after he had determined on Portugal, and that it not having been made, he went to the White House on Friday and told the President that the intention to disregard his name to the president to him; that he would leave Washington the next day; that he and the republicans had been heretofore supposed to have elected a President, and not a sub-Secretary of State; that two thirds of the republican Senators would be before long hostilely arrayed against the administration, and that upon these and other threatening remarks Mr. Lincoln requested him to postpone his departure for a day or two.

Not only the alleged promises, but also the declaratio of war and consequent backing down of the President, are now pronounced entirely imaginary. It is certain that some of Schurz's best friends are disgusted with his indiscreet eageness for his abare of the apolis, and pronounce him a dead cock in the pit now and forever.

The nomination of State Senator Jayne, the brother-in-law of Senator Brumbull, as Governor of Dacotab, in spite of the earnest protests of the Hilnels republicans, who are decidedly opposed to making over the desperate fight of last fall in a closely contested legislative district, has created intense dismatisfaction, as it may result in giving the democrata the counters of the State Legislature, there being but no

control of the State Legislature, there being but one republican majority in the Senate. They openly charge

sponsible for the occasequences. They will had him responsible for the occasequences.

There is a strongly supported rumor, that in the protracted Cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon, the New Yerk appointments were definitely agreed upon, and that they will be sent to the Senate to merrow.

Dr. Loib, an lithous leader of much talent and distinguished party service, has been nominated Marshal for Dacotah Territory. The appointment is very popular money Westers remaining.

Dacotah Territery. The appointment a very among Westera republicans.

Among the things to be is the nomination of E J.

Chase, of Lockport, for Marshal of the Northern district of New York State. T. Bigelow Lawrence, of Boaton, is to be Consul General to Florence. A very pleasant position, for which Mr. Lawrence, owing to his long experience as Secretary of Legation at London, is especially

Wm. Stowe, Clerk of the Massachusets House of Representatives, has been appointed Postmaster at Springfield

weed has been in constant session at Willard's for two days and nights, endeavoring to break Secretary Chase's slate, but without success. Barney is to be Collector of New York. Weed gracefully yields the point. General G. F. Sherman is on Weed's slate for Appraiser at large; but Thomas McFirsth, former partner of Greeley, is con-dent that he will get it.

James Watson Webb is down on Wead's siste for Sur veyor of New York, against ex-Congressman Wakeman who is confident, and Henry B. Stanton, whose case look

Simeon Draper is presented by Weed, Grinnell & Co.,

Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark was put down by Weed for Sub-Treasurer, but Daniel Ulmann headed him off this afternoon, and Clark is erased and Ulmann seems to be recorded. Both of these gentlemen have danced attendance at the White House of late to the disgust of better

Weed sticks to Schults like a brother. Schultz don't ob ect. Feward backs Weed. The tug of war will come when he President looks over the papers. Mudgett may turn up

E. Delafield Emith, for District Attorney, is named in the Weed programme, although Curtis Noyes claimed to be the Weed candidate; but it is said that Evarts was the means of throwing Noyes overboard and substitu

The Secretary of War has been cl

sident to-night for several hours.

The number of office seekers in Washington se thronged with them, much to the interruption of the

of the government, and they will take place as soon as cases can be prepared for official action. This assurance is repeatedly given to impatient expectants. Applications by letter, amounting to 400 or 500 daily,

continue to be received. UNITED STATES SENATE.

EXTRA SESSION. RESCTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

A letter was read from the Vice President, in which he stated that it was his intention to be absent during the remainder of the session, and in order to afford an opportunity for the Senate to elect a Vice President pro tempore.

tunity for the Senate to elect a Vice Precident pro tempore, be desired this fact to be made known.

On motion of Mr. Half, (rep.) of N. H., Mr. Foot, of Verment, was unanimously chosen President pro tempore.

Mr. Foot, being conducted to the chair, said he received this unanimous expression of their confidence and good will with a full recognition of the personal compliment which it implied, and he trusted with a full appreciation of the direct and contingent responsibilities imposed. Not alteresting unaccustomed to the duties of presiding officer which it implied, and he trusted with a full appreciation of the direct and contingent responsibilities imposed. Not altogether unaccustomed to the duties of presiding officer he had learned something of the delicesy and difficultie which beset the efforts of a faithful discharge of the duties involved. Experience, indeed, showed the mecanity of relying very largely on the aid of the kind oc-operation, indulgence and forbearance of the Senate—a co-operation and forbearance, he was pleased to say, he had never seen wanting in this body. He thanked the Senate for this fastering testimonial, and pleaged himself to use his utmost encayors to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity, vigilance and impartiality.

partiality.
On motion of Mr. Wilsow, (rep.) of Mass., a comb
was ordered to be appointed to communicate the f
the election of a President pro tempere to the

Mr. Wade, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the credentials of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, elected Senator to supply the place of Mr. Chase, who resigned.

Mr. Sherman was qualified and took his seat.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Mr. HAIR moved to take up his resolution for the election of officers.

tion of officers.

Agreed to—28 against 13.

Mr. Busum, (opp.) of Ind., moved its postponament to the first klonday in focumber, asying that, overing to the small attendance of a cambers on the democratic side, there of the contained of a captersion of opinion.

But the thought it would be violative of usage to make on the thought is would be interested to the contained of the Sensie, many of whom would be left in actual cestitution. It was but just and fair that the election should be postponed until the next reason, in order that they may meanwhile look forward and make some other provision for their substatence. If the resolution is carried into effect the officer would be distributed as the rewards for partiann services. It was a fightion and michevous system, and within ultimately break down any government on earth. It. Han, with due Rappec, 2nd the Sensiter was not justified in the inference that there would be a finded weep. For one he would be extremely sorry to see this come. But it would not be strange if the list of subordinates weep, For one he would be corrected, and the fashiful subordinates let alone. He said that during the late sension a lady came and colicited his infinence with the Boorkseper of the House of Representatives, asying her grandfather, as well as her fasher, was an army efflore. He listened to the appeal very patiently and kindly. She wanted to go must she effect and pick up a boy, and have him appointed as near, that he might craw part of the pay, in consideration of Evrolutionary services of her ancestors. (Laughter).

Mr. Powmer, (opp.) of Kr.—From what part of the country did abe come?

Mr. Britan and serve known an officer of the Sensite of Laughter) was to be practised for the first time in the denals, to the might of the reformation of many of the subordinates. Many persons now here want foreign missions. If they could not be practised for the first time in the denals, to the public injury and demonalisation, as he thought would do prevent in other times, the old clothes o

colution postponed until December, in order, meanwhile, that they might enjoy the crumbs. Did anybody ever hear of democrats appointing republicans to office? Yet it was a wonderful thing if the republicans proposed to turn out one democrat. Some Senstors on the other side were ready to disorganize the government, break up a quorum and stop the wheels of government, in order to keep their friends in office. As to the vacuncies in the Senste, which had been alluded to as a reason for postponing consideration of the resolution, who made the seats vacant? Was it any course of the republicans, or was it because of the miserable policy of the Senator from Kentucky and his friends which had driven some of the Senator's party out of the Senate? It was not unusual to make changes of officers during executive sessions.

Mr. Powniz regarded Mr. Trumbuil's speech as extraordinary. He could not understand that it was owing to any policy of his own and his friends that seats were vacant. It was, however, because of the miserable policy of the Senator from Illinois and his republican friends. In reply to the remark that he was anxious to hold on to the offices for his party favorites, he said none of them were here in office, and none had asked office of the administration. He prayed God they never would. He had not resisted the removal of any man, and he did not intend to do it. He was confident this administration would never support any but republicant, except milk-and cider concerns in the slave States, with the view to build up the republican party there. The good, true, loyal men of the South scorn the offices—they don't want them.

Mr. Jourson again moved to go into executive sension.

hem.

Mr. Johnson again moved to go into executive session,
thich prevailed—26 against 10.

After some time spent in executive session, the Senate

The Knoxville Whig of the 19th instant contains a letter from the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, dated Jonesboro, March 13, the following paragraphs from

ter from the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, dated Jonesboro, March 13, the following paragraphs from which will command general attention. Mr. Nelson, after discussing the improved disposition and conciliatory tone of the republican leaders, says:—

Whatever construction the secosionists may place upon Mr. Lincoln's inaugural actires, Mr. Maynard and myself had it from his own lips, on Thursday night, (the Thursday night after the inaugural,) that he was for peace, and would use overy exertion in his power to maintain it; that he was then inclined to the opinion that it would be better to forego the collection of the revenue for a season, so as to allow the people of the secoding States time for reflection, and that regarding them as children of a common family, he was not disposed to take away their bread by withholding even their mail facilities. He expressed a strong hope that, after a little time is allowed for reflection, they will secode from the position they have taken. We had two interviews with the President. The first was sought by us on Wodnesday; the second was at his own desire, and was private; but I told him that, with his permission, I would tell my constituents when I got home what he said, and he replied that we were at liberty to repeat it to whom we pleased. Although strongly opposed to the action of the secoding States, the object of Mr. Maynard and myself, so far as our voluntary counsels would go, was to prevent a civil war; and we were both as well pleased with the President's frankness as he expressed himself to be with our visit.

[From the Albany Journal, March 23.]

Is "peaceful secession" possible? The President has sworn to enforce the laws. If his cath is kept, and the laws remain as they are, there must be collision, or submission to lawless violence. The public property has been sejzed. Its recovery is an imperative duty, if practicable. The revenue laws are broken. They must be enforced, if practicable. And the practicability of enforcing them depends upon the force at th

overiment.

Is such a force available? That is the only real question
to be considered by the Commander-in-Chief. If it be, he
a forceworm if he do not call it into requisition. If it be
to the is blameless, no matter by whom, or where, or

to be considered by the Commander-in-Chief. If it be, he is foresworn if he do not call it into requisition. If it be not, he is blamelees, no matter by whom, or where, or when, the laws are broken.

The opinion of those whose duty it is to know, is that no such force is available as is necessary to compel submission. Nor is there any existing law under which the needed force can be called into requisition.

Twenty thousand men, we are told, would be required to effect what is necessary to simply hold Fort Samter. If these twenty thousand men cannot be had, because not half that number are in the regular service, and the President has no power to call for volunteers, then the fort must be absandanded. It is a necessity, no matter how deep the humiliation.

If one fort cannot be hold, is it possible to compel the restoration of the twenty that have been seized? A hundred thousand men would be required for this work. Where are the men! And where is the power to call for them? Without men there can be no coercion. If there he no coercion, pasced a security is it is an arising fact.

Can the revenue laws be enforced? It seeems not. The statutes require the revenues to be paid at defined ports of entry—not on the quarter deck of a man of-war, it will not de to begin "the enforcement of the laws" by breading them. The President is as much bound by the law as as humblest citizen. When the law says one this to be a president is

The late to compet the recognition of the authority of the general government, what is to prevent "peaceful secondary."

The late Congress was, unquestionably, composed of brave men. No intellators ever uttered nobler sentiments. They had a secondary appreciation of the duty of submission to the laws and soversignty of the republic. Their abborrence of the crime involved in the act of "securion" was expressed in becoming language. The peace sy unpathized with, and responded, as enthusiasticulty as could be desired to, the demand that there should be "no compromise with traitors." But, unfortunately, they neglected to provide the means to accomplish what they so eloquently enforced. So much these was wasted in words that the needed acts were emitted.

these was wasted in words that the needed acts were consisted.

The result is new seen in the inscience of the traitors of the Guif States—in the existing necessity for the aheadonment of Fort Sumter—in the defiant manner in which arisens are seized, mints plundered, the revenue two ignored and the authority of the government disregarded. The traitors forgive members of Congress the archit hings said of them in consideration of their neglect to de any thing to interfore with their plans and pur-

But there is a remedy. What one Congress conitted smaller may do: although, to do it in time, it may be necessary to call an extra secession.

Whatever, therefore, may be determined upon herefafter—whether coercion or submission—there has been, thus far, "peaceful secession." No blood has been shed. Per haps none will be. There cortainly should not be by the general government, if it has not the needed force to carry on the war which the shedding of blood would initiate.

the general government, if it has not the needed force to carry on the war which the shedding of blood would initiate.

The Apti-Sunday Law Movement.

LECTURE BY 12. J. L. HATCH IN REPLY TO J. W. BEREMAN, ESQ., OF THE SABATE COMMITTEE.

The Rev. J. L. Hatch lectured yesterday afternoon, at the German Staat Theatre, in the Bowery, on the subject of "A Festival Sunday and Civil Prosperity." A large audience, including quite a number of ladies, was in attendance.

The lecturer announced that his particular subject would be "A Festival Sunday and Civil Prosperity," and that he would, during the course of his remarks, reply to the anti-Sunday amusement arguments of Mr. J. W. Beekman. The question really at issue was, whether each man should keep Sunday as he pleased or be compelled to keep it as a Puritanical fast? The opponents of Sabbath amusement and recreation had endeavored to take an unfair advantage for their side by claiming that such licease on the Sabbath day led to vice and crime. The examples of many countries in Europe proved the contrary. Mr. Beekman had stated that history showed those nations to be most prosperous which had observed the Sabbath in a strict manner, while those which had made its festival day had been inferkr and dependent. Mr. Beekman had iraced the history of the Sabbath for only three hundred years back. Why dis he not go further back? The first people cited had been the Jews. Now he (the lecturer) claimed that the Jews aristed no longer as a distinct mitton—they were contered over the earth and wiceded no political or national power. The Jews colebrated Batu day, or the Saventh day; we colebrate Bunday, or the Saventh day; we colebrate Bunday, or the first day of the week. Now, according to the views of Mr. Beekman, the Jews were keeping holy a day which they had no right to. During the past three hundred years Bunday had been claimed to possess a divine character. Mr. Beekman, however, had misrepresented the facts regarding the celebration of the Sabbath by those people. The Jews,

MR. LINCOLN'S APPOINTMENTS. ign and Domestic Appointments

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Faypt—
Alexandria......W. S. Thayer. Edwin D. Leon.
Sandwich Islands—
Lahaina.........Samuel Long. Anson C. Chandler.
Mexico—
Vera Cus..........Marsh E. Dunnell. R. B. J. Twyman.
Brit, N. A. Provs.—
Consul General...JoshuaR Giddings. Wyman B. S. Moor.
COMMUNICOMMUNIC.

commessorms.

andwich Islands. Thomas J. Dryer. Jas. W. Borden. lew Granada (for settlement of claims of Ame-rican citizens

rican citizens against the republic)...... Elias W. Leaven-

Office. In place of.
First Asst. Sec. ... Geo. Harrington. Philip Clayton.
Comptroller ... ... G.T. Boutwell (d'id) William Medill.
Sixth Auditor ... Green Adams. Thoe. M. Tate.
Treasurer ... ... F. T. Spinner. Samuel Casey.
(died in office.)
Ast. Tr'as. St. Louis Benj. O. Farrer. [Isaac H. Sturge Bee'r of Pub. Moneys, Little Bock, Ark. ... ... Francis H. Moody.
OULESTORS.

Port. Appointed.
Key West. Chas. Howe,
Nisgars, N. Y. Franklin Spaulding
Oswegatchie, N.Y David M. Chapin.
Salem, Mass. Wm. P. Phillips.
Detroit, Mich. Nelson G. Isbell.
Camden Dist. N. C. Was. C. Butler.
Michilimacinac, Mi. John W. Metsath.
Boston, Mass. John Z. Goodrich.
ANAL Orycom. g Geo. P. Eddy. Horace Moody. Wm. B. Pike. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTER

eral Land Office Chief of Agricul Office..... Ind A. B. Greenwood.

Ociorado Lawis L. Wells. New Territory.

WAR DEFARTMENT.

Appointed. In place of.
Chief Clerk. Sanderson. Wm. R. Drinkard. .

Brigadier Geneeal. J. R. E. V. Sumner. D. E. Twiggs.
Colonel. Lieut. Col. Lee. E. V. Sumner.
Lieutenant. Elisworth, of Zouaves.

Adjutant General. Lieut. Col. Lorenzo Thomas.

Assistant do. Major Townsend. Lt. Col. L. Thomas.

Assistant do. Major Townsend. Lt. Col. L. Thomas.

Assistant do. G. B. T. Talbut.

Assistant do. do. B. T. Talbut.

Assistant do. do. B. C. Drum.

Assistant do. do. Lieut. Harisuft.

NAVY DEFARMENT.

Chief Justice....Benj. G. Hall, Assoc'te Justice. S. Newton Petti Assoc'te Justice. Chas. L. Armou

Assoc'te Justice Chas. L. Armour,
ATTORITIE.
Indiana. John Hanns,
Iowa. W. F. Gurley,
Minnesota. Geo. A. Nourse,
Colorado. M. L. Stoughton,
Ohio (North. dist.). Robert Paine,
Massiala.
Colorado. C. Townsend,
Minnesota. Cornelius F. Buck,
Minnesota. Cornelius F. Buck,
Indiana. David G. Rose,
Iowa. Herbert M. Hoxie,
Iowa. Herbert M. Hoxie,
I. Summers.
Illinois (Nor. dist.). J. Russell Jonee,
Kansas. Jas. L. McDowell,
Ohio (South. dist.). Alez. C. Sands.

FUBLIC PRINTING. Superintendent...John D. Defrees, New.

Superintendent...John D. Defrees, New.
FOST OFFICE DEFARTMENT.

AT WASHINOTON.

Place.

Are Poetm. Gen. John H. Kasson. Horalio King.
Becond 'o Geo. W. McLellan. W. H. Dundas.

SEVELL POST OFFICE DEFARTMENT.

Maryland and Va. G. A. Hall.
Indiana.....Jamen Tyner.

FOSTAMTEND.

Office.

Chicago, Illinois...John L. Scripps. I. Cook.
Galena, do... W. H. Huntington. B. B. Howard.
Burlington, Iowa...Jas. F. Abrahams. James Tizzard.
Burlington, Iowa...Jas. F. Abrahams. James Tizzard.
Burlington, Ky. Albert Todd.
Lexington, Ky. Albert Todd.
Lexington, Ky. Albert Todd.
Louisville, do...—Stockton.
Denver City, Ks. S. Curtis.

Niles, Michigan...Francis Queen.
Denver City, Ks. S. Curtis.

Niles, Michigan...Francis Queen.
Denver City, Ks. S. F. Von Bounhorsil. Chun.

Nashville, do...—Wm. A. Howard.
Auburn, New York Wm. Allen.
Fremont, Ohio... Henry Shomo.
Lancaster, Fa. J. J. C. Cochran.

Nashville, Tonn. Wm. D. McNish.

B. R. Anderson.

Nashville, Tonn. Wm. D. McNish.

B. R. Anderson.

W. V. Pasco.

Janesville, do... Jas. M. Burgess.

Milwaukes, do... John Lockwood.

Arrivals and Demarkures.

Arrivals and Departures.

Stary, Mrs. Americans, Application, Mrs. Bounda, Mrs. Soulett, Mrs. Hooper, A. Baer, E. and J. Surphy, W. May, W. P. Carey, G. J. Mergerum, M. Berg, A. F. Jackson, M. Stary, M. P. Hous Kong, Sharr, Mrs. and Miss. Vagalette, Mrs. and Miss. Vagal. Chuz.—Bark. Acms. Joseph Maria.

The Courier notes the arrival in Charleston of Mr. Holmes and family, Covgressman, of South Carolina, and says:—"Before he left Washington Mr. Seward desired him

THE TROUBLES OF THE NATION.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS TO EU-ROPE.

The Commissioners of the Confederate States to Europe—Mesers. Yancey, Mann and Rost—will leave here on the S1st inst. for Hayana, and connect with the British steamer of the 7th of April for England.

The military statu que at Pensacola continues. None but official communication is allowed between the shore

A duel was fought on Tuesday morning at Fort McRae, between a Charlestonian and a resigned midshipman, with Sharp's rifles. The Charlestonian was badly

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHARLESTON.

Wammstron, March 24, 1861.

The Charleston Courier of Friday last, received here, states that Surgeon Fox, of the United States Navy, had arrived there with orders from Washington to visit and report on the condition of Fort Sumter. He was permitted to go thither on the condition of being accompanied by Cantain Resistant

and the fleet off the harbor.

wounded in the groin.

off the barbor

to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a peace ful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement of the affairs of the country."

Mr. Holmes also reports that Gen. Scott gave similar

The President desire the same policy, and a majority of the Cablast favor the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Pickens as well as Fort Sumter.

GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 24, 1861.
The State Convention adjourned on Saturday night. to be ratified or rejected by a vote of the people at an election to take place in July next.

There is nothing new from Montgomery. It is generally believed in Charleston that Major Anderson received orders to evacuate Fort Sumter on Wed-

The troops from different portions of the South are concentrating at Pensacola.

Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, of the United States Navy, died here to-day, at his residence. Captain Jas. H. North, of the navy of the Southern confederacy, arrived here to-day from Charleston, and leaves for New York on Monday.

Colonel Grover, of this city, has been appointed First

Lieutenant in the Southern army.

The repairs of the steamer Pocahontas and United

States sloop-of-war Germantown, are rapidly approaching

AGGREGATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The following statement embraces the aggregate appropriation for immediate contingencies for each department of the government of the Confederate States:—

THE SOUTHERN LOAN. Five millions of this most advantageous investment will be offered to the public on the 17th April ensuing, and every citisen throughout the Confederate States will have the opportunity of taking a share of the benefit, and at the same time of sustaining the cause of his

eight per cent per annum, payable every six months, at all our principal cities.

The debt has the very unusual and important security of a duty of one eight of a cent per pound, or about sixty two cents per bale on all cotton exported. This duty, under all circumstances of peace or war, accures the punctual payment of the interest, and furnishes a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal. The coupons when due are receivable in payment of the duty on cotton, and are thus made available as coin everywhere in our country. In order to enable all portions of our people to take part of this valuable investment and to exhibit their common interest in raising funds for the common defence, books of subscription will be opened at the cities and principal interior towns; five per cent must be paid in cash at the time of subscription will be opened at the cities and principal interior towns; five per cent must be paid in cash at the time of subscription and the remainaer on or before the lat May, interest to run from the date of such payment. Persons desiring to secure their subscriptions may pay in cash the whole amount and take a receipt for the delivery of bends or stock. To equalise the rates of subscription at all points, and to enable all persons conveniently to subscribe, our rent bank notes of the place will be received at their market value in coin.

In case of an ever subscription preference will be given first to those who pay down their whole subscription, next to subscribers of \$50, next to subscribers of \$100.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

MONTODINERY, March 16, 1861.

For mare complete information to all concerned a copy of the act of Congress of the Emberch of The Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States of the Confederate States, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock or bonds in such sums as are herelande

Confederate States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the principal and interest of the said stock and bonds.

Sec. 3. At the expiration of five years from the first day of September next the Confederate States may pay up any portion of the bonds or stocks, upon giving three mouths' previous public notices at the seat of government of the particular stocks or bonds to be paid, and the time and place of payment; and from and after the time so appointed no further interest shall be paid on said stock or bonds.

Sec. 4. The certificates of stock and bonds shall be issued in such form and for such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be assigned or delivered under such regulations as he may cetablish. But none of them shall be for a less sum than fifty dollars; and he shall report to Congress at its next session a statement in detail of his proceedings and the rate at which the loans may have been made, and all expenses attending the same.

Sec. 5. From and after the first day of August, 1861 there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of occipith of one cent per pound, on all cottom in the raw state exported from the Confederate State; which duty is hereby specially pledged to the one payment of interest and principal of the loan provided for in this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish a binking fund to carry into effect the provisions of this section: provided, however, that the interest coupons issued under the second section of this set, when due, shall be receivable in payment of the export duty on cotton; provided also, that when the debt and interest thereon, herein authorized to be contracted, shall be excited, or the sinking fund provided for that purpose shall be adequate to that end, the said export duty shall cases and determine.

Approved, 28th February, 1561.

TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.

The agent for the Harnden Express Company in this bity has notified the Southern shippers by circular that the company have made arrangements in Savetnesh of attending to Custom House business, in conforming with the Revenue laws and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern compederacy. They have secured for the purpose fire-proof bonded warehouses for their scalary on the Southern compederacy.

prepared to receive consignments of merchandise and articles of every description shipped to their care by steamers or sailing vessels entering them in bond, or passing them for consumption, as may be desired, paying the duties and charges and forwarding them to destination by express, or otherwise, as instructed.

TALK ON 'CHANGE IN CHARLESTON.

[From the Challeston Mercury, March 20 ]

Cotton, France, the tariff, Fort Suntar and the influx
of merchants from the interior towns of this State,
Georgia and Alabama, have kept our mercantile commently upon the cus wire during the whole week. It has
now become a fixed fact that the cotton crop of 1800-51
will be nearly a million bales short, and that all the
additions that may be made by the influence of the bears
to the receipts cannot carry up the crop to four millions
of bales. Galveston acknowledges that she will be 00,000
bales short; Montgomery 40 000 bales; Columbus 40,000
bales. The total dedicioncy at the scaports, including the
overland cotton from Memphis, which is now put into the
New Orleans receipts, is near 760,000 bales, and
the weekly receipts will, it is said, increase the deficiercy. Frices have advanced since these facts have
been known, and it is and that many very lengthy and
fur opean houses abroad acknowledging that they have
been in error in estimating the crop, and imputing the
blant to the politicula state of affairs amongst the cotton
States.

Foreign freights have become very dull, and some est-

been in error in estimating the crop, and imputing the blame to the political state of affairs amongst the cotton States.

Foreign freights have become very dull, and some engagements have been made to Liverpool at %d. to fill up ships that command at 11 16d and %d. Starling exchange still commands 107, and night 3½ per cent for checks on New York. Out door sales of sixty day bills making at 1 to 1½ per cent premium. Northern freights are very duli, very little offering; %c. to New York is now freely taken by sailing venseis, and steamers ask 5 16, but get very little. The ship listilds, Captain James Webman, of bils city, cleared yesterday for Havre, with the following valuable cargo:—465 bales Sea Island coston; 2,765 bales upland cetton; 125 tierces rice. The total value of the cargo is estimated at \$184,136.

In stocks and bonds there is very little doing. Some investments are daily making in our State 7 per cent bonds, at par. The private despatch received here of the action of the French government in recognizing our Confederate flag commercially is generally considered as an indication of what all Europe will presently do politically. We of the South have always looked to Frence as our friend. In our chilchood to belle France and Lafayette were household words, and now, in the childhood of our confederacy, the first step made to encourage us in freeing ourselves from our Northern foes, and to exhibit an independent commerce, is from France. The receipts of merchandise bought previous to the 28th of February, and shipped by the 18th of March, are daily pouring into our port, and every facility has been extended to our merchants by our worthy Collector and his very efficient aids, in the nowl process of entering and delivering the cargoes received from foreign ports of the United States. The receipts have been heavy of all goods that o me under the tariff of 1857, and the immense quantities of Yankes notions imported would seem to be a supply for years instead of months.

The fresh supply, also, of coffee,

abundant
It is gratifying to notice in our walk amongst the jobers, the large number of new points which we are daily sopplying with dry goods, hardware, shoes, drugs, carthenware, clothes and groceries; and although the trade is not as heavy as usual, our jobbers are preparing for the future, and we look at no distant day to see the jobbing trade of Charleston far exceed any calculation that can now be made. With a reduced tariff, as indicated by the bill introduced into our Congress, our European line of steamers, and our commerce opened to the competition of the whole world, what limit will there be to the trade of our Southern cities?

ATTEMPT TO SUPPLY FORT PICKENS FRUSTRATED.

We find the following despatch in the Richmond pa

WAR PREPARATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

the buttons.

3. With James Boyd & Sons, to make 1,000 kmapsacks (army pattern), and with Edward A. G. Roulstone, to make 1,000 knapsacks (army pattern), severally at \$1.88 cach.

4. With Converse, Harding & Co., for 1,000 pairs of blankets (army size), at \$3.76 a pair.

5. With Rubber Clothing Company, for 2,000 haversacks, at 75 cents each.

6. The buttons for the coats have been contracted for with the manufacturer at Attleboro', and will cost about \$740.

with the manufacturer at Attleboro', and will cost about \$740.

7. I was also authorised to contract for 200,000 ball cartridges to suit the new rifle musics. The lowest price for these cartridges is \$14 a thousand. At the state Arsenal at Cambridge there has been for many years upwards of 200,000 musics balls, suitable for the old smooth bore musics. I have caused these to be recast and the cartridges made at the arsenal, so that the entire cost to the Commonwealth for the 200,000 musics cartridges will not exceed \$1,500.

The aggregate cost to the Commonwealth to fulfil these contracts will be \$23,770, to which should be added \$150 to pay a proper person or persons to inspect the work when finished, to ascertain whether the parties contracted with have faithfully fulfilled their several agreements.

ments.

The resolve appropriating \$25,000 will cover the entire expense, and will leave a surplus sufficient to purchase 300,000 percussion caps, which it will be necessary to buy if the troops of the Commonwealth are called into active ervice.
With great respect, I have the honor to be your obe dent servant, WM. SCHOULER, Adj. and Acting Q. M. G.

Buperior Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Robertson.

Marcu 25.—Allentown Railroad Company vs. John S.
Johnston.—Motion for reference denied. \$10 costs to
defendant to abide the event.
Joel W. Feet, administator, vs. John F. Bets.—Metion
for injunction denied. Costs to defendant to abide the

Joei W. Feot, administator, vs. John F. Betz.—Metion for injunction desied. Couts to defendant to abide the event.

Geo. W. Powers vs. Mathew Vanderhoof.—Motion for receiver granted.

Chas. Deviin vs. John Fitzpatrick and others.—Motion of defendants Fitzpatrick and Earle dealed, with \$7 costs. Metion of defendants Stäweil partly granted. The complaint to be made more ceflaite.

Frederick M. Mans and others vs. Geo. Floto.—Motion to discharge order of arrest dealed, with \$7 costs
Smith Davis vs. John W. Mitchell.—Motion for receiver denied.

Smith Davis vs. John W. Elicosci.—Motion by receiver denied.

Victor P. Comeduant vs. Albert Brisbane,—Motion to set aside judgment granted.

Carl Rectangel vs. Howell Smith.—Motion for receiver granted.

Motion to dissolve injunction demed.

Before Hon. Judge Bette.

A CUSTOM HOUSE CASE.

A CUSTOM HOUSE CASE.

MARCH 23.—Hermings and Golding w. one Proceeded Aides marked H. & G.—Mr. Sidney Webster moved on a petition, that an alternative order issued by Judge Shipman to the Collector of the Pert, to deliver up to the claimants one thousand hides marked H. & G., on the payment of the duty. The duty has been tendeded to the Collector, who refuses to give the goods without an additional penal duty of twenty per cent.

The Judge said, that the Court could not exercise any authority over the Collector, except to compel a decree of the Court; but any infraction of the law of Congress he could not interfere with.

The District Attorney (Ex-Judge Roosevelt) mid. that these gentlemen, the chamants had nothing to do but hay the amount demanded by the Collector, vader protect. He objected to these proceedings, as the Court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Webster asked the Court to protect the claimants from an illegal assumption on the part of the Collector.

After some further argument the realise was dealed.

Marine Court—Ger areal Forms.

Before Hon. Judges McCar' oy, Maynerd and Alber.

Marca 23.—Melveck vs. dorland.—Judgment affirmed.

Sater vs. Buttrick.— dame.

Johnson vs. Irick.— dame.

Hall vs. Babe — Same.

Harvey — Mingalon.— dame.

Harvey — thingalon.— dame.

Hervey — thingalon.— dame.

Hervey — thingalon.— dame.

Terry vs. Howe.— dame.

Auston vs. May her.— Judgment reversed and new transcriptory vs. Howe.— dame.

Auston vs. May her.— Judgment affirmed for the balance, with costs.

Hall — Marcham — dame for the balance, with costs.

Hall — Marcham — dame for the balance, with costs.

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